declined making a speech. Fim Rives, esq., was making an appeal for the Union when we left the house. We understand that Marmaduke Johnson, esq., subsequently addressed the meeting, which adjourned about II o'clock, with three cheers for Mr. Carlile.

The Mr. Carlile here spoken of is a member of the Virginia Convention, and a strong friend of the Union. On the 7th he made a speech which gave offense to

On the 7th he made a speech which gave offense to the fiery Secessionists. The Whig says:

When the Convention adjourned, some thirty or forty persons assembled in front of the tall, upon the sidewalk, and as Mr. Carlile emerged from the building, escorting a highly respectable young lady of this city, a number of persons in the crowd testified their disapprobation of his speech, and their own disregard for one of the greatest blessings transmitted to us by our Revolutionary sires, fuct to characterize their conour Revolutionary sires, (not to characterize their con-duct more harshly), by hissing and hooting at the genduct more harshly), by hissing and hooting at the gen-tleman who had dared to express views which did not correspond with their own. Mr. C. took no notice of the indignity, but a young man in the crowd, who evi-dently sympathized with him, waved his hat enthus-latically and "harrahed" for "Carhle." The anti-free-speech men turned upon this individual, and a row was only prevented by the remonstrance of two or firee citizens.

TEARING DOWN THE STARS AND STRIPES. The Richmond Whig of the 9th gives the following

The Richmond Whig of the 3th gives the following seconnt of a popular demonstration in that city:

Yesterday evening, at 3½ o'clock, the Union flag, which has floated for many a day on a towering pole near the Old Market, was hauled down forever, and the proud Palmetto was elevated in its place, amid the thundering cheers of a now thoroughly aroused people. At first the Union flag was hauled down half-mast, and the Palmetto was placed above it, the crowd at the moment giving a hearty hurrah for South Carolina. Soon a band arrived on the ground, accompanied by hundreds of citizens, and then a dozen withing hands hald hold of the halliards and the Palmetto was run up until it floated bravely in the glorious sunlight. Then was there waving of hats and fervent wishes that the goodly banner might ever in triumph wave, and the band played "Dixie," and the people cheered and cheered avain. It was a heart-stirring and significant demonstration. There were gathered the muscle and s'new of our people, those who can and will do the fighting, it fight there is to be. The sturdy laborer, the brawny mechanic, the butcher from his stall, the fish-monger from his mart; and there, too, were assembled some of our most prominent chizens, all filled with one purpose, that submission thould be no longer. These were the men whom Carlile applied foul epithets to; men who are now determined that, standing by their own (bearth-stones, standing under the shadow of that old fane where Patrick Henry uttered the immortal words, "Give me liberty or give me death," they will to to be insulted or wronged any longer, but will but bek account of a popular demonstration in that city: "Give me liberty or give me death," they will tot be insulted or wronged any longer, but will hard back Carille eneers in a way ever to be remembered, and will not only resist Black Republican rule, but fight to she death any attempt to coerce that gallant old State, whose flag they had so bravely hoisted, and not only resist coercion of that gallant State, but of any of the States that have linked their destiny with hers. When reast coercion of that gainint State, but any of the states that have linked their destiny with hers. When she cheering subsided there were enthusiastic calls for Senator Douglas. That gentleman, in response to the call, ascended the platform and made a heart-sirring appeal to the people, every sentiment expressive of haired of Black Republican rule. Every sentiment of disapprobation of the action of the Convention, every sentiment in favor of secession was received enthusiastly, and when Mr. Douglas, at the conclusion of his remarks, declared that Virginia would stand with her face to the fee and fall into a glorious grave before the would permit the march of Lincoln's myrmidons through Virginia, or permit coercion, the people responded to the sentiment with vociferous applause. Mr. Douglas was followed by Mr. Gordon, Mr. Willough Virginia, or permit coercion, the people responded to the sentiment with vociferous applause. Mr. Douglas was followed by Mr. Gordon, Mr. Willough Virginia, or her of these gentlemen asked what would Virginia do, the people answered, with loud acclamation, "Secede!" "Sece men asked what would Virginia do, the people answered, with loud acclamation, "Secede!" "Secede!"

Mr. Irving, in the course of his remarks, impressed on the people that resistance to coercion was not enough, that the true policy was to drive the Convention out of the city. Scarcely had Mr. Irving uttered these words when the people shouted, "That's it," "that's right," "drive them out," and hese cries were followed by a thundering cheer. After Mr. Cropper concluded, he browd, which was an immense one, marched to the music of the band to the Exchange Hotel, where Mr. Isbell took his stand on the steps of the botel, and was

shelf fool his stand on the steps of the note; and warmly. He andressed the multitude in a thoroughly Sou hern rights, Secession, and anti-coercion speech, and wasapphanded to the echo throughout. The people then took up their line of march through Franklin street to The Examiner office, where they stopped and gave three hearty cheers for John M. Daniel, editor of The Examiner. INTIMIDATING THE CONVENTION.

Tabell took his stand on the steps of the botel, and was

The Richmond Whig says:

At the meeting of the people held at the Old Market yesterday, we heard a desire expressed by many of the growd that the people should march en masse to the Mechanics' Hall, where the Convention was in session, and then and there have their say about the course this and then and there have their say about the course this old Commonwealth should pursue, and teach the old women in particloous of our Convention that they had better become frite men at once or version that they had

GLEANINGS FROM SOUTHERN MAILS. -We have received the following note, accompanied with a copy of our paper from the indignant writer. THE TRIBUNE must have been well examined, its worn condition showing that it had been read over and

over again: To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I cannot conceive why you have had the pre-

sumption to send one of your infamous, fire-enting uncompromising, radical Abolition rapers to me, filled as it is with sarcasms and abominable fabeboods, con-ceived and set forth for the sole purpose of carrying the fire and sword into the hearts of a truly noble at the fire and sword into the hearts of a truly noble and generous people, whose only fault (if fault it can be salied) is a refusal to submit to those infernal doctrines promulgated and distributed (with the zeal of a fear) by your infamous editor. Horace Greeley, who has caused more bloodshed and anarchy than any other ten men in the whole United States. Sir (I have to call you Sir, as you don't deserve the name of gentleman), inclosed you will find The Memphia Daily Avalanche, a paper with good, sound doctrines and true principles, which you would do well to imitate.

Memphis, March 6, 1861.

The Memphis Daily Avalanche, a Memphis, Daily Avalanche, which 6, 1861.

- The Montgomery Advertiser, and indeed nearly all the Secession papers, are urging the commencement of war for the purpose of dragging the Border States into the Southern Confederacy. Yet they all oppose coer-Aion-in one direction.

-The Secondonists are disappointed in the non appearance at Washington of Col. A. B. Roman of La. one of Jefferson Davis's Commissioners. The New-Orleans True Delta, a staunch Union paper, gives the world to understand that the venerable ex-Governor will come hither in no such capacity. He was a Union member of the late Louisians Convention, and though bigning the ordinance of sercesion, is believed, since, t have heartily repeated of that act of indiscretion.

-All of the members of the Cabinet of the Confeder ate States, are at present in Montgomery, and actively engaged in the discharge of their duties. They are Robert Toombs of Georgia, Secretary of State; C. G. Memminger of South Carolina, Secretary of Treasury L. P. Walker of Alabama, Secretary of War; S. R. Mallory of Florida, Secretary of Navy; J. H. Rengan of Texas, Postmaster General; J. P. Benjamin of Louisiana, Attorney-General,

-A dispatch in The Rickmond Enquirer gives flattering picture of the strangers who now abound at

Washington:
"The inferior appearance, rinched and cunning features, and scanty wardrobes of the thousand visitors bere, is the subject of general remark. The conductors of the various railroad trains say that on an averbere, is the subject of general remark. The conduct-ors of the various railroad trains say that on an aver-age there is only one trunk to one hundred passengers. The rest are supplied with carpet-begs. The hotels and boarding-houses ask pay in advance. The back-men gramble at the meanness of visitors. The barbers and bootblacks are momentarily asked for the loan of razors and brushes, without even receiving thanks in return; all of which painfully exhibits the difference between the new patrons and the princely Southern-ers."

-The Texas delegation in the Southern Congress Peceived a dispatch on the 6th, stating that the vote of Texas will foot up 65,000 to 75,000, of which not more

10,000 or 12,000 will be against Secession. -The Georgia papers arge on the war preparations

The Georgia papers orge on the war preparations by such paragraphs as this:

"Every energy on the part of the State, it would been, is now being sprung to the immediate organization and equipment of the two regiments of 'Regulara' likely soon to be called to the field, led on by their respective chiefs, tae intrepid Walker and the gullant Hardee. His Excellency Gov. Brown, so prominent in the crisis, and of whom all the South is justly proud, seems omning seems omning seems omning the State. sems omajoresent in supervision throughout the State.
Our word for it, Georgia will not be found napping in
the hour of trial, but with 'lance in rest and visor
lown,' ready to welcome the invader of her soil 'with
sloody hands to hospitable graves.'"

-Advices from Austin, Texas, of the 28th ult. state that it is understood there that all the posts on the Western line of the State were in the hands of the

-Col. J. C. B. Mitchell has been elected to fill the racancy in the Alabama State Convention, occasioned by the resignation of W. L. Yancey.

-We learn from The Savannah Republican that the construction of a line of telegraph between that city and Cockspur Island (Fort Pulaski) has been com-

- The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 7th says: "We have been informed that Capt. Jones, formerly a heatenant in Captain Elzey's company at the Arsenal near the city, but now a captain in the army of the Confederate States, passed through this city yesterday morning, on his way to Charleston, with sealed orders from the War Department at Montgomery."

-The Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States has designated the City of Atlanta a port of entry and delivery, embracing the territory circum-scribed by a line extending from West Point, in Troup County, to Barnesville, Upon County, thence to Greensboro', Greene County, and from the latter point, in a direct northern line, to the borders of South Carolina-the State lines of the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Alabama completing the District.

-The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company ender the use of their road for the transportation of troops and munitions of war for the defence of the Southern States free of charge.

-L. J. Glenn, the Georgia Commissioner to Missouri, has got home, and reports that he was most courtequaly received and the report which has been going the rounds of the papers to the contrary is wholly unfounded. He says that the position of the Cotton States is strongly sustained by a large party in Missouri, and it is thought that the Legislature, if they were empowered, would pass the ordinance of secession at once. Mr. Glenn lies, of course, but that is nothing for

a secessionist. - Southern papers are driven to most absurd shifts to fortify and defend the secret legislation of their bogus Congress. The whole conspiracy has been done, as sindred villainies were in Venice, in a Star Chamber. A letter-writer, but a few days ago, recorded an open ession of one hour as the longest yet held. The only public debate thus far was that on the tariff. They work in secret, and allow only such facts as they please to get into print.

-Gov. Brown seems to be going too fast. The correspondent of The Mobile Register Writes from Mont-

gomery, Feb. 25:

"The coarse of Gov. Brown, in his second seizure of vessels, is deprecated here. It is considered disrespectful to the Federal Government, and calculated to embarrass its action. Separate State action, it is said, was a very good thing, so long as the States were was a very good thing, so long as the States were separate; among Confederate States there must be no other than confederate action. Gov. Brown forgot the distinction; and, I suppose, if one could have listened to the proceedings of the accret session of Saturday and to day, one would have heard the spunky Governor pretty roughly handled."

The tariff of the Confederacy is a troublesome

The tariff of the Confederacy is a tronoissome affair. At Macon The Telegraph says:

"There is bad news for the afficted, as the barrooms have, in view of the tariff, raised the price of brandy to fifteen cents per glass. This tariff business is 'orful' on brandy, but what is one's loss is another's gain, is an old saying; and, in view of this fact, won t the extract of corn suffer in some parts?"

-A dispatch received by the Collector of Savannah, from Col. John H. Forney, Commander of the forces at Pensacola, contains a notice that the lights for Penracola bar will be discontinued from this date.

-We find in The Savannah Republican of the 7th the following announcement of the proposed sale of the New-York vessels:

New-York vessels:

"Gov. Brown has issued an order for thessle, at public auction, of the ship Martha J. Ward and schooner Julia A. Hallock, 'for the purpose of indemnifying citizens of Georgia for the losses which they have sustained on account of the robberies perpetrated by the New-York authorities, and of paying all expenses incorred in the premises.' It is understood, we believe, that the owners of these vessels will not interpose to prevent or delay the sale, having elected to look to their government for indemnity, for all losses sustained by reason of the transaction. We trust though, and believe, there will be no sale of the vessels, as recent indications render it highly probable that the whole question will be amicably settled in a few days, by a restoration of the arms to their owners."

—The operation of laying the posts and extending

-The operation of laying the posts and extending wires, &c., for the new telegraph line from Savannah to Tybee, was commenced on Saturday last, under the supervision of Mr. C. C. Walden, President of the Cuba Telegraph Company. We learn that everything is in readiness for the immediate completion of the line.

-Robert S. Tharin, a lawyer of Lowndes County, Ala., was punished and sent off, last week, for making secret propositions to non-slaveholders for the estab lishment of an Abolition Society, and the publication of a paper to be called The Non-Slaveholder. He was for a time a law partner of the Hon. William L. Yancey. It is believed that he is deranged. So says

-At the late term of the Baldwin, Ala., Superio' Court, twelve Penitentiary convicts, who at different times had escaped, were tried for that offense, and each sentenced to four years' confinement in addition to the first term of imprisonment.

-Dr. Wm. E. Cousins, a native of Amelia County, Va., was shot and killed in Swannee County, Fla., on the 17th ult., by Daniel M. Blue, who, after the act, gave himself up to the authorities.

-John Mitchel delivers himself as follows in his last letter from Paris to The Charleston Mercury. John has evidently been unable to arrange matters to his entisfaction:

"On the whole, I would beg most carnestly to impress upon you the conviction that in Europe generally, but in England particularly, you have no chance, no tocus stands, no pretension to be considered as Christian men, or perhaps as human beings, except the cotton-field alone. But for that and the interest langing upon that, you would be hunted from the face of the earth, and erased from creation by the indignant voice of an outraged nineteenth century!"

-A dispatch has been received from Liout. Wheeler of the United States Mounted Rifler, dated "Fort Fillmore, Feb. 21, via Fort Smith, March 3, via New-Orleans, March 4," in which dispatch Lieut. Wheeler aucounces that he has resigned, and is now on his way to Georgia, probably to accept the commission in the Georgia army which has been conferred upon him by

-The guns of the brave State soldiers at Savannah vere turned on the people on Thursday last, in cousenence of a mob raised to take from jail and burn a negro named Paul who had killed a white man a few days before. The mob were afraid of the bayoners of the Blues, and went home without reasting the negro. But they swore considerably.

-Major Gwynn, who has charge of building fortifisations in Charleston Harbor, advertises for 100 labor ers-white men, we presume, since there is no limit to the slave force employed.

-Secession has broken out in St. Charles College, at Grand Coteau, La. The Professors, in their reproaches addressed to some of the scholars, used a language which was, in the opinion of these, too unpleasant to which was, in the opinion of these, too unpleasant to be put up with, and as the generality of the scholars complained, besides, of the quality of their fare, they decided to rebel. There were about staty enhanced in the plot, and it was agreed by them all that on Sanday their secession would take place, without warring of any kind. Accordingly, on the day appointed, and just as one of the unsuspecting Professors had said grace for the dinner spread before them, the students, it stead of saying "Amen," broke all the plates, threw down the table, smashed the dishes and glasses, and left the hall ere their amazed Professors could find a word to say. Most of the rebels left Grand Coteau the next day for their respective homes.

—The North Carolina Standard, in a review of the

-The North Carolina Standard, in a review of the Inaugural Message, says:

Inaugural Message, says:

We approve portions of it, and we disapprove other portions. It is not a war Message. It is not, strictly speaking, a Black Republican Message; for, while he recognizes Slavery in the States as perpetual, and as never to be interfered with in any way by the Abolitionists, he deliberately refrains from pressing the main principle in his Platform, to wit, the exclusion of the South from all the Territories of the Union. It is not unfriendly to the South. It deprecates war and bloodshed, and it pleads for the Union. That any portion of it will be approved by the Dismionists we portion of it will be approved by the Dismionists we have no idea. If it had breathed violence and war—if it had claimed the Government for the North exclusively, and had threatened the South with subjugation,

the Disunforiets would have shouted for joy, as they did in Charleston when they learned that Lincoln was elected, for they would then have been sure of the a tainment of their darbing purpose, the permanent and final disruption of the Union.

-Th: Atlanta Intelligencer has the following first rate notice of the new Secretary of the Navy. Other members of Lincoln's Cabinet are similarly compli-

mented, and with just about as much truch: Gideen Welles, of Connecticut, is a blatant, red-mouthed, fanstic Abelitionist, who would d-light in civil war, blood and carnage, so that the South might be humbled, and the "slave power" wiped out. He belongs to that class of round-headed Puritan fanatics, who believe that in all things, religion, Government, civil polity, and social life, every man should conform to his code of morals, and if he should choose not to, that the strong arm of Federal power ought to make him. It is almost unnecessary to say that the voice of this Puritanical bigot "is for war."

-A Charleston correspondent of The Richmond (Va.) Despatch, after describing the reception of Mr. Lin-

coin's Message, says:

"Now mark my prediction, that if Lincoln dare attempt what he durkly hints at—coervion, in less than six months you will see a Southern army invading the North under the lead of President Davis in person. I say 'my prediction;' it is not prediction, and I tell you what I know, that it will be done, and Virginians—yes Virginians—yes Virginians resident in your own State will be in the scrummage. This war is a game that takes two to play at, and when once commenced it will not be ended on Southern soil. The people are as cool and dispassionate to-day as if Lin coln had never lived.

-The Petersburg Express announces that the Hon. R. Kidder Meade, who, for four years past has represented the United States Government at the Court of Brazil, has requested the appointment of a successor; he (Mr. Meade), not intending to remain under the Lincoln Administration.

-The gentle Washington correspondent of The Richmond Enquirer, throws mud after this fashion: Mr. Holt, who has made himself so constituous as at col of Gen. Scot's and an advocate of coercious as a tool of Gen. Scot's and an advocate of coercion in the last Cabinet, is a submissionist not only on the Slavery question, but on all. He has, though a Kentuckian, submitted to the grossest personal affronts in fo mer years with a meckness and a meanness which

talli s well with his present politics.

Dougles impudently contends the Inaugural is conservative. He is fast becoming a Lincolnite, and for four years has acted more with the Black Republicans than the Democrate. On the tariff question, home-stead bill, and others, he has gone over completely to the enemy.

-The Memphis Appeal is in agony about the repu tation of St. Louis, which is sadly impaired by the existence of The Missouri Democrat. The mild Tennessenn wants a mob to destroy The Democrat office.

-M. Bradford White of Lowell, Mass., who pompously resigned the office of Justice of the Peace be cause Gov. Andrew offered to aid the President in maintaining the Constitution, is specially praised in The Norfolk (Va.) Argus, which says that White was in that city last year "with a view to establish an agency at the North to inform Southern dealers what merchants and manufacturers at the North were conspiring against their peace and happiness while reaping large profits from Southern sales." In other words, Mr. White is a small specimen of a Pro-Slavery spy.

-Southern papers begin to distrust the republicanism of their Star Chamber Congress, and complain of the Constitution. The second section of article 2 provides that "the President and Vice-President shall be elected by ballot by the States represented in the Congress each State casting one vote, and a majority of the whole being requisite to elect;" and section 1 of article 5 says the Congress may, by a vote of two thirds, at any time alter or amend this Constitution." Now there are six States in the Confederacy, any four of which being a majority, will also constitute a two-third vote, so that four States can change the entire Government from a representative Republic to a Mozarchy or whatever

-That no man-seller may make mistakes in his prayers, Bishop Davis of South Carolina, has been doctoring the Ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and directs:

"That, bereafter, in the prayer for 'all in civil ou "That, bereafter, in the prayer for 'all in civil authorsty' now used, you substitute for the words, 'Gorernor of South Carolina,' the words, 'Pressient of
the Confederate States of America;' and that in the
prayer for Congress, Instead of the words 'United
States, the words 'Confederate States' be used, and
the words 'Senate and omitted."

-Apropos of religion: Some office-boy recently put in The Lutheran Observer of Baltimore some remarks offensive to negro-driving Conscience, and, of course, Conscience made a fuss about it; whereupon The Observer gets down on all fours, and takes the overseer's lash, and, the flogging being over, Conscience (Dr. Buchanan of Charleston), lets up and says:

The editors are Southern men, and the priocipal editor is a large slaveholder, and identified with all our Southern interests. As long as The Luthern of Observer continues to preserve its neutrality, it will not forfeit the confidence of its Southern subscribers. I take the liberty, therefore, of requesting the subscribers to that paper to continue their support, and to express my conviction that its editors will use their best endeavors to exclude from the journal everything of an offensive character to the South.

-The carefully suppressed Union sentiment of the South now and then shines out in spite of secession

smothering. A letter from Mississippi says:
"At the election in this State about one-half only attended, and about one-half the voters turned out for attended, and about one-half the voters turned out for a drink of whisky. So the people were dragooted, &c.; therefore, secession gained the day. Every little lawyer, doctor, &c., expects to be Vice-Precident, or something else, in the new Republic, and they therefore favor the idea. So you may see there are but lew to speak on the stamp for the Union; and all who expect office, &c., move and act more intensely than others. The wishes of the majority are ket down. And yet I feel confident the people of Mississippid if properly and fairly asked and tried, would so down. And yet I red connacht the people of Mississiph, if properly and fairly asked and tried, would go 10.00 for the Union. The people of North Alabama refuse to recognize the authority of the Convention, and at Atlene celebrated the 22d February in an oldfushioned Union manner.

-The Dallas (Texus) Herald, "extra," of the 22d

About two weeks ago several companies from Dallas, Lancaster, Plano. Fort Worth, and Weatherford started out west for the purpose of seizing the arms and maintions of war at some of the military posts on our border. We learn this evering that the 140 men under command of Col. Johnson and Capt. Ward had appeared before Camp Cooper and demanded a surrender. The poet and all its surplies, manificious, etc., were given up, and the gallant little band harried on, to pay its respects to Fort Chadburne.

A Beleting correspondent of The Houston Tele-

-A Palestine correspondent of The Houston Telegraph gives a detailed account of the circumstances attending the death of Wm. D. Wescott, generally behered to have been murdered at the former place, which leaves strong grounds to suppose that the deceased committed suicide, and that the articles belongiog to him, afterward found in the possession of a n gro who has been hung, were extracted in the morning after the negro found Wescott dead in bed.

RECEPTION OF A TRAITOR. The late Gen. David E. Twiggs of the United States army was formally received at New-Orleans last

The Delta, flery Secessionist, reports: week. The Delta, hery Soccessionist, reports:

At 4 o'clock yesterday Gen. Twiggs arrived in our city. A salute of 17 guns, by the the Battalion of Washington Artillery, Major Walton constraining, amounced the serival of the distinguished veteran. The Hort. E. W. Moise, in behalf of the people of New-Orleans, received Gen. Twiggs, and gave expression to our citizens' esteem of the brave old soldier in an appropriate and eloquent welcome address.

Mr. Moise raid the people of New-Orleans were proud once more to receive in their midst their tried

proud once more to receive in their midst their tries riend, patriot, and soldier, and now more than ever before felt the importance of his position, and in the before felt the importance of his position, and in the South, for he mad not only proved himself the soldier of courage, but the patriot of fidelity and honor.

Gen. Twiggs, looking like one of those brave Roman captains of old,

And look darger in the face his whitened locks
Flowing face, his speech the same,"

responded in a firm and independent voice, withal marked by emotion. He thanked his native South

respended in a firm and independent voice, withal marked by emotion. He thanked his native South, his adopted home, New-Orleans, for the honor done him, and though both to speak of himself he could say here he never would be charged claber as "trainor" or "coward." He trusted never to hear this charge against him here—elsewhere it may rise and it may fall, but so long as his native land knew him well and spoke of him as he deserved, he would be antisfied. He reviewed briefly his late action in Texas. He had no desire to shed Southern blood or to cause civil war, and if the Government at Washington intended resistance,

why had it remained passive? The forte of Texas, were to-day where they were yesterday. Wby had they not been retaken? He hoped that by God's blasing he would be enabled to possess strength enough to participas in retaining these forts of the South, and to participate in the detense of her righte mid the momentous struct a soft the country.

to participate in the decease of her rights mentods strugt I sof the country.

General Twiggs was received by Major-General Bragg, and excerted by him to an open harouch, drawn by four horses. The brave old soldier then passed also g Canal street, which was througed by our citzers, ladies and gendermen, in almost unprecedented numbers, all of whom cheered and re-cheered the gal-

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Lieut. Hudson, the officer in command of Bedloe's Island, New-York harbor, is about to have a proper and efficient battery mounted, as much for the purpose of drilling his artillerists as for any other purpose. There is a large quantity of ordnance rubbish now on the island, but only about eight cannon are in good order. .There are about sixty men to work the guns and garrison the place, the greater part of them being experienced soldiers. A detachment of 40 men was yesterday sent to Bedloe's from Fort Columbus.

We have late Western army news by the last Californis steamer. A detachment of United States dragoons for Companies B and K, of the First Regiment, arrived at Tejon on the 5th of February. Capt. Davidson, a Virginia Union man, who had been home on a visit, had also reached the Fort with his family. Lieut. McKee reported for duty at Tejon; Lieut. Riley went to Mojave, and Lieut. Worth to Yuma. The troops at the different stations were in good health.

The Army Register for 1861 has been issued. It gives the total enlisted force of the army at 17,005aggregate 18,122. There are 198 companies in the different regiments. If all these were subject to the increased allowance of the regiments serving on distant stations, the total enlisted would be 17,549, and the aggregate 18,666.

The distribution of our naval forces throughout the world, as given in the Naval Register for 1861, just issued, is as follows:

| Vessela | Home First | 11 | Mediterra can First | 13 | Parific First | 6 | African Ficet | 7 | China Ficet | 4 | Special Service | 3 42.000 507

The U. S. steam-frigate Powhatan and the corvette Cumberland sailed from Vera Cruz for New-York or Norfolk on the 23d ult., and will be due in the States this week. The Powhatan was commissioned some months since at Philadelphia, a few days after her return from China, and the Cumberland was recently dispatched to relieve the Savannah as flag-chip of the home fleet. The return of the former was looked for, but no reason is assigned for the recall of the latter. The Macedonian of the same squadron is leaking badly. The steam-tender Pocahontas is almost due at Norfolk from Vera Cruz.

Commodore Breese, the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, left yesterday for Washington to sit on the Armstrong Court-Martial, which convenesto-day. There is reason to believe that the Empire City did oot go to Texas, as reported.

No such orders as stated in a morning paper have been received at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

L. I. SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD.

REMARKS OF HON. A. J. BERGEN, IN ASSEMBLY. The question being on ordering to a third reading the

bill to grant certain privileges to the Southside Railroad Company of Long Island, Mr. Bengen took the floor and said:

Mr. Bergers took the floor and said:

Mr. Speaker: I desire to occupy the attention of
the House, at the time, with a very brief statement of
the arguments which favor the passage of this bill, and
with some aline on to the objections which have been
made to it, and overruled by the Committees who have
had it under consideration. The objection raised by
the gentleman who has the honor, in part with me, to
represent gerious Old suffolk admits that the Long sland finilroad does not accommodate the travel of the labade either on
the Narth or the South size, but he is strid that the Southside
road will full the old road. The centracy fact its shown by expesience in other localities, and undoubtedly will be shown in our
own. While I admit the propriety of the gentleman's interest
in what he deems the only connecting link with his end of the
listed and suprecisis his erroment from his own point of view,
I have no feast that his special apprelements will ever be realted, but that on the contrary, the new stimulus given to the only
and it read it is prompt and decided benefit to the constitu-

Island and appreciate his strument from his own point of view. I have no fears that his special apprecianisms will ever he realized, but that on the country, the new stimulus given to the old read, will result in a prompt and decided benefit to the constituency he specially represents.

It has not been claimed before the Committees that any doubt exists of how responsible character of the Company. On the country, it is admitted that all its corporators were men of the first standing and directly identified with the local interests to be subserved, being themselves large property owneds on the Island er in the City of Brooklym. All the preliminary measures of the Company have been parfected. The various lines of the local time of the local country is the structure of the local country is the local country in the local country is the structure of the local country is the local country in the local country in the local country is the local country in the local country in the local country is the local country in the local country in the local country is the local country in the local country in the local country is the local country in the local country in the local country is the local country in the local country in the local country is the local country in the local country in the local country is the local country in the local country is the local country in the

ground that the sum of \$5,000 per mite is not sufficient to protect property interests. This point was raised by the counsel who opposed the buil in Committee.

Unfortunately, however, for those who are careless shout their figures, one of the gentiers as, to his argument, presents an extunsts of the value of this landed interest. Taking the number of \$40 per sere, he makes the cost of said per mite \$1,200 or about one-fourth the sum named in the bill. But as it happens that there are but 2 acres per mile instead of 33, the actual value of this interest is therefore but \$2.200 per mile, or about one-fifteenth part of the illust assigned here. And the fact that about one-fifteenth part of the lithit assigned here. And the fact that about one-fifteenth part of the right of way has been already doubted to the Company, under this estimate, really induces the ratio of landed value \$6 one thirtiech the amount provided in the Treasury to pay for it.

ar it.

It is this question of right of way, thus securely guarded, on It is this question of right of way, thus securely guarded, on which the othert of this bill is centered. And the reasons for a king this priviles are not in any respect, a far as a known, contingent on the opposition of any landed proprietors to occur, the properties of the first and the properties of the first and the properties of priviles being exceptions sung a class of intelligent farmers and proprietors, who finity understand the bessalts of this cate price to each person within its range of access. It is only firthe case of a horse and grandenes that this priviles is to facilitate our operations, since they have not the right, however willing they may be, to yield us right of way except through legal process. It await the merives, jointly with us of this process, we are now barred, by the necessity of a full poil subscription of some sixty times the value of all the land yet to be acquired, and the amount of cash in hand, to which we ask you owe to limit us to not only sufficient to pay all these expenses, but to construct the militerious of right and the arrangent of the fact of the provinces. As to the arrangent of the long leannd Rataroad, we have this reply to make:

reply to make:

The Long Island Railroad cars were built with a view to Box The Long Island Railroad cars were built with a view to Boater travel, and until quite basis it has made the most stremous effort to seatth the business and the Legislaure eight to deprive the New Haven Railroad of his charter and stop the Sound steamboax, which have taken away this business, if it is dispused to actend the egitimate business intentions of the Long island limitoes charter. Its clearer expressly leveless it through the middle of the Island, through which desert plain is industionally meanders, wholling in every direction, not to benefit the idealities within its reach, but to avoid them as constatently as posed by. The only Island benefit almost at by the road is a Hinkarile, as a land speculation, to reach which it seconds a summit or latfest above tide, and then, as if ashaned of its effort, it must southerly nearly at right angles for about two niles. It is about to oils in that this old road was located with any regard to the benefit of either the north or south side of the Island, between which it swings like Moha made's coffin, and it is equally about to claim that the smanger out has ever consulted the property interests of the Island on this risk. But fits not resembled the purposity interests of the Island on this risk of. There are numerous instances in print on this case.

But it is not true that this road ought seriously to injure the old

property intercets of the 1-land on either side. There are numerous instances in print on this case.

But it is not true that this road ought seriously to injure the old road. Already it has determined to absorbed its Broady it termines, and by some 12 miss of new line to seek another ouliet. We simply take up with leavings. We protect the interest sthey have elected to absorbed. We maintain the connection of Broady in with localities which otherwise will be depaired of it, and are identified with those efficient who believe in the South Side.

We must be made one own bearings on our own independent.

have riccted to abanden. We maintain the connection of Brooklyn with localities which otherwise will be deprived of it, and are identified with those chicks who believe in the South Side. We expect to make our own business on our own independent and separted line. The whole domain from Hunter's roint, via Jamaica, through the center of the Island to Greesport and the whole ports size of the Island with over 00 miles of the South Side, we leave to the enterprise of the established Company and if they cannot make it say, through such a country, it is simply because of mal-auminicitation, and not because there are no adequate sources of prots.

Of the west wealth of the Great South Fay; of the agicultural productions of the South Side proper, which we expect to bring into operation on our road, no part has, as yet, found access to the old toad, or extrem. If not provided for precisely as we prize to two it, it will remain as it has remained for these 30 years part, since which time property owned on certain parts of the South Side has not advanced in price.

Nor it it frue that, as a general rule, our relireads throughout the country have ever been permanently highred in the aggregate by the firstenance of risality. On the canhary, the whole history of our railway system shows that increased ficilities for trusted multiply travel in a very great ratio, and are positive benefits to the community. There is no force, therefore, in this argument, that this privilege is to be defined as a means of detrimant to the legitimate bundless of the old road.

If it were, however, to be granted that the new road will affect the business of the long lained Road, the great question of public envenience and the benefit of any angle corporation. New York has become the faceision State of the Union duce heremore, which her advantages in hore side proporty aught to be held paramount to the interests of any angle corporation. New York has become the faceision since of the Union duce heremore, which her advantages in hines and proporti

tural and commercial wealth, resources, which, without this en-terprise, would have lain listless and dormant up to the present

turns and commercial value. Presents which who the present hour, and which have performed all their heroilean labors which he life-time of many who how tear me.

After the completion of her great Eric Canal she has constructed the Cawego Canal, in one line of a present rively, and has chartered step by step, the great completing enterprise of the present New-Fork Central Railroad, along its very beaks, cheerfully also contributing from her treasury to construct the New-York and Eric Road along the Southern Tier, which tapped the hu-lens of the Canal at Suffalo. In no case has her system of public works proved otherwise than a benefit to each of them, individually, or to the State at large and the statistics of our public works, all the country over, show not only their great commercial beaselts, but their inneclate and inevitable improvement of tarable value sometimes ten and twentyfold. All these seeming conflicts of findividual invertex, whee truly examined by the lamp of experience, blend in a grand universal, unfalling law of public good, and rational prespectly and power.

KANSAS RELIEF FUND.

To W. C. BRYANT, Chairman Lanua Relief Committee The Treasurer reports receipts for the week ending

March R, as follows:

From John R, Jonkins and others, Dover, N. J., \$14; John C. Ployd, \$25; B. F. Wheelwright, \$25; Miss, Ch., Rev. E. G. Floyd, \$25; B. F. Wheelwright, \$25; Miss, Ch., Rev. E. G. Brockes, \$10; Sundry Parcons, \$61; Ext. Estate of Elijah Whitcheston, \$100; W. C. Sneille, \$10; Samuel L. Libby and others, Goldford, \$10; Sundry, \$12; Sundry, \$13; Sundry, \$12; Sundry MARRIED.

McCLINTICK-JONES-At Liverpeol, on Toesday, March 5, by S. C. Prichard, esq., Mr. George C. McClintick of Litch-neid, to Miss Abigsi C. Jones of Pennsylvania. SIMONS—BRIGHAM—In Dryden, by the Rev. A. McDougall, on Sunday, March 3, Mr. John Simons and Miss Cornelis M. Brigham, all of Dryden, S. Y. WILL'S—BARTON—In Dryden, S. Y.

Brigham, all of Dryden, N. Y.
WILES-BARTON-In Dryden, N. Y., on Thursday, March 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. McDougell, Mr. Jacob Wiles of Hamilton, C. W., and Miss Mary E. Barton.

BROWNING-In this city, on Sanday, March 10, Mrs. Maria Browning, daughter of James Clark. COURTNEY-in this city, on Sunday, March 10, Patrick Court-COURTNEY—In this city, on Sunday, March 10, Patrick Court-in y, after a very short illness.

DAVEY—In Brocklyn, on Saturday, March 2, Mrs. Harriet Davey, widow of the late Capt. Thos. L. Davey.

DWYER—In this city, on Sunday, March 10, Charles T. Dwyer-son of Educond Dwyer, aged 2 years, 4 months and 6 days.

DEANE—Suddenly, in Brocklyn, on Saturday, March 9, Capt-Dayid Dease, in the 56th year of his age.

DOYLK—At States Island, on Sunday, March F. Jemes Doyle.

FARLE—In this city, on Sunday, March 10, Robert, only sou of Stephen K, and Emma Earle, aged 10 months.

OEIST—In this city, on Saturday, March 9, the belowed daughter of William and Frances detail, aged 2 years, 5 months and

ter of Whitam and Franchism, on Saturday, March 9, Dora, GOODFELLOW-In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 9, Dora, -tt- of John A. Goodfellow, aged 18 years and 5 months. GOODFELLOW—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 9, Dora, while of John A. Goodfellow, aged 18 years and 5 months. HIGGINS—On Saturday, March 9, Mary Teress Higgins, eldest duaghter of John Higgins, late United States Cound at Cork and Belfant, Ireland, in the lath year of her age.

HURST—In this city, on Saturday, March 9, John Hurst, aged 10 years, 6 months and 8 days.

HIGKS—On Sanday, March 16, 1861, W. Irving Hicks, aged 9 minuths, youngest and of head, W. and Mary F. Hicks—The friends and relative of the family are respectfully invited to attend the finneral, without further notice, at the residence of the parents, No. 27 Forsyth arrest, Now-York, at 35 o'clock this afternoon.

STED-Suddenly, on Monday March 11, 1991, of congestion

HUNTED—Suddenly, on Monday, March 11, 1881, of congestion of the bridu, Charles E. Husted, aged 41 years and 6 months. The fineds una relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, March 13, at a clock, from his late residence, No. 25 Sewenth attent.

KYLE—On Saturday, March 2, 1861, John Reed Kyle, aged 6 years and 4 months, youngest son of Alexander and Justine Kyle.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully lavited to attend the funeral on Theseday, March 12, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 17 West Thirty-first street.

KELLOGG—On Souday, March 10, of croop, Emily Jessup, infant daughter of Norman 6, and Rebecca lifticking Reitogz, aged 1 year, 2 months and 15 days.

The friends of her purents are invited to attend her funeral at their residence, No. 62 East Thirty-eight street, on Towaday, 12th Inst, at 2 o'clock p. m. Hor temains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Decembed for in erment.

LE COUNT—As New-Rochelle, on Saturday, March 9, John B.
Le Count, son of the late John R. Le Count of this city.

Funeral services will take place at the Episcopal Church, at
New-Rochelle, at 2p. mt, on Tuesday, Narch 12. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Train
leaves Twen y-averant street at 12 p. m.

LANGDON—In this city, on Saturday, March 9, Eleanor O.
Lavydon, only, daughter of Eara C. and Permella S. Langdon,
aged 6 years.

MURDICK-In this city, on Saturday, March 9, John Murdick.

aged 62 years. NASMIIII-In Brocklyn, on Saturday, March 9, Frederick William, younged son of Henry E. and Sarah H. Neamith, William, youngest son of Henry E. and Sarah H. Neamith aged 23 months and 9 days.

AINE—In Brocklyn, on Sunday, March 10, suddenly, of son letter, Lama Wiccelock, daughter of J. E. and Edza R. Paine leties, Lama Wiceson, unagues of the aged a years and a days.

For eral at 2 o'clock of thesday, 12th, from 142 Oxford street.

Seed system as a construction of the brain, and the form 12 Oxford attract.

SCOTT—On Friday, Marca 8, of congestion of the brain, Abby W. Scott, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fineral from the residence of her brother-in-law, John A. Lent. No. 18. Warren street, this day (Tuesday) at 2 p. n., without further is vitation.

Eastport, Me. papers piecase copy.

SHIPMAN—On Monday, March 11, 1881, Charles Bachman, only son of b. D. and fielen G. Shipman, aged 1 year, a mouther and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his purents, No. 126 West Forty-fourth ettect, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2 c'clock p. m. The remains will be taken to tree awood.

SMITH—A. Ethelite Jersey County, Ill., on Sunday, Feb. 24.

remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SMITH—At Filelity, Jerrey County, Ill., on Sunday, Feb. 24Thomas I. Smith, yourgest on of the late Thomas K. Smith of
this city, in the 50th year of his age.

SPELLMAN — In this city, on Saturday, March 9, Maria
Spellman, daughter of Thomas and Mary Spellman, aged 12
years, 2 months and 9 days.

STEWART—On Saturday, March 9, Wm. Stewart, in the 30th
year of his age.

VAN SCHAICK.—In New-York, on Sunday, March 16, Anthony Van Schaick aged 14 years and 2 mouths. His remains will be taken to Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., for interment.

WEMYSS-On Sunday, March 10, George C. Wemys, son of the late F. C. Wemys, to the 25th year of his age.

CITY ITEMS.

CONCERT.—At Irving Hall, this evening, a grand concert will be given for the benefit of Mr. Frederick Widdows, formerly manager of the French Theater,

on which occasion a good programme is offered. Mr. Gough will lecture in the Thirteenth-street Pres byterian Church, near Seventh avenue, this evening.

THE STAR OF THE WEST .- The Star of the West is now taking in coal and provisions, probably to go to the relief of the United States troops in Texas.

PERSONAL .- We are able to state, on the very beet anthority, that Isaac Dayton has not been and is not a candidate or an applicant for any office or position under the General Government. The reports and statements in other papers to the contrary have been and are

NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION,-The next see: sion of this body will be held in this city, commencing on the first Monday in May. Heretofore, at these meetings, delegates from every prominent city in the United States have been present, and it remains to be seen whether the Secession movement will prevent the Southern delegates from attending this year. The printers of this city are making extensive preparations for the entertainment of those who may come, and express the earnest hope that there may be no seceders from the "National Typographical Union." A large sum of money has been voted by the Union here to defray expenses, and contributions to that fund are daily received from individuals who have at heart the interests of the craft.

CITY MORTALITY. - The number of deaths in the City and County of New-York for the week ending March 11 was 398, of whom 85 were men, 78 women, 125 boys, and 110 girls, being a total decrease of 5 from last week, and of 111 from the corresponding week of last year. Of 209 deaths from acute diseases, 39 were cases of scarlet fever, 27 infantile convalsions, 25 inflammation of the lungs, 12 bronchitis, 11 congestion of the brain, 11 croup, 10 diphtherite, 9 inflammation of the bowels, 8 small pox, 7 inflammation of the brain, 6 apoplexy, 5 typhus faver, 5 jaundice, 4 hooping cough. Of 153 deaths from chronic diseases, 66 were cases of consumption, 18 dropsy in the head, 14 infantile marasmus, 11 dropsy, 8 infantile debility, 6 palsy, 5 heart disease, 3 asthma Of 36 deaths from external and other causes, 10 were cases of old age, 5 premature birth, 4 casualties 4 accidental sufficiation, 2 asphyxia, 2 delirum tremens, I suicide by chloroform. Classified in respect of their ages, there were under 1 year, 94; from 1 to 2 years, 49; 2 to 5, 62; 5 to 10, 20; 10 to 12, 4; 12 to 15, 2: 15 to 17, 3; 17 to 20, 4; 20 to 25, 15; 25 to 30, 18; 30 to 40, 50; 40 to 50, 25; 50 to 60, 26; 60 to 70, 7; 70 to 80, 8; 80 to 90, 10; unknown, 1. In respect to their nativity, 280 were born in the United States, 73 in Ireland, 27 in Germany, 7 in England, 4 in Scotland, 2 in British America, and the residue in various other countries.

NEW YACHTS .- Among yachts now building are two at Greenpoint by Mr. Henry Steers. One, a schooneryacht, is for Mr. Ives of Providence, and is of 130 tune measurement. She has been christened "Hope," and is to be launched this morning at 10 o'clock. Her dimensions are: length on deck, 91 feet; beam, 21 feet 6 inches; depth, 8 feet 3 inches; length of masts, 74 and 76 feet; topmasts, 29 feet; bowsprit, (sutboard), 14 feet 6 inches; jibboom, 15 feet; main boom, 53 feet; fore do., 38 feet. Forward are six berths for her crew, and a dining-table abaft the foremast. There are also a ladies' parlor, staterooms, kitchen, etc. The cabin is six feet two inches high, and contains four berths. In the same vard with the above, Mr. J. G. Bennett, jr., has on the stocks a schooner-yacht of 150 tuns measurement. The new yacht will be named " Henrietta." At Northpoint, L. I., Mr. Charles T. Cromwell, the proprietor of the yacht Mannersing, is having built a fine schooner-yacht of 120 tuns measurement. Her dimensions are: Deck 80 feet: beam, 22 feet; depth, 74 feet; and she is modeled upon principles and lines original with Mr. Samuel Hart, her builder, and new to the N. Y. Yacht Club.

Suicing or A Sick Woman -An inquest was held by Coroner Schirmer yesterday, at No. 21 Forsyth street, on the body of a young married woman named Caroline King, who died in consequence of having had long been an invalid, and her physician baving given up all hope of her recovery, she became exceedngly despondent in consequence. On Friday last she btained the peison, and soon after took a portion of it, with the intent to commit snielde. When her condition became known, medical attendance was at once procured, but without avail, as the unfortunate woman fied on the following day. The deceased was about 21 years of ego. A verdict of suicide was rendered.

FAREWELL TO A SPANISH PROTESTANT MISSION-ARY .- A farewell meeting to the Rev. Monsalvatje, . Sp nish missionary about to proceed to Panama, South America, under the anspices of the American and Foreign Missionary Society, was held on Sanday evening at Rev. Dr. Parker's (Presbyterian) Church in Fourth avenue, on which occasion the Rev. Dr. Baird delivavenue, on which occasion the Rev. Dr. Baird delivered an address, and was followed in French by the Rev. Mon-alvate himself and by the Rev. Dr. Parker. Dr. Baird gave an account of the miss onesics who had heretofore been sent to South America, among whom were Amer, Williams, Fletcher, and others. Three excellent men had been sent to New-Granuch, one of whom died, another having returned on a visit, and the third being now employed at Bogota. Two has been sent to Brazil.

But if within a few years none of the South Ameri-

had been sent to Brazil.

Until within a few years none of the South American States had given freedom to Protestant preacting, exceps Brazil, but recently things had very much exceps. The present enterprise was to establish a sum of. except Brazil, but recently things had very truch changed. The present enterprise was to establish a mission at Parama, where several thorsand dollars had already been raised to build a church for a fixed English-minister in addition to the Spanish. The railroad conjuny had generously offered to transport, as frequently as could be desired, their minister between Aspinwall and Fransma and intermediate places, and it was thought that a similar courtesy would be extended by the English steamers to Mr. Morsalvatic, thus enabling him also frequently to visit Callon and Varjamiso. The remarks of Mr. Morsalvatic consisted in an exposition of the daties of the missionary, and an account of his own previous history, beginning in a mounterly in Spain, and including an extended Protestant missionary experience in Algeria, Texas, Mexico, and various States of South America.

A Case of Extreme Suffering .-- A worthy American family are in great destitution, arising from the con-giuned sinces of the father and husband, who is in the last stage were amply supplied. Their case is one that really demands alms and sympathies of the benevolent. Any disposed to seek them, will please call on Mr. S. C. Wait, No. 277 Eighth avenue who will give them every information respecting them. Any ionation left with Mr. Wait, will be faithfully and promptly ap plied for their benefit.

A Bunglarious Acron.—Herran Liebenthal, a Principal by birth, who claims to be an actor by profession, was yesterday taken before Justice Frentien, charged with burglary. Semigential Festion, 6 No. 50 Corysie street, charges that be broke into his bouse, stealing therefrom a gold ring and \$20 to gold. The prisoner decies the oberge, but was locked up to answer.

[Advertisement]
If variety is the spice of life, the visitors of BAR-

[Advertisement Advertisement.]
SORE THROAT POSITIVELY CURED—by rubbing the throat well with Dr. Tonias's VENETIAS LIMINEY, and making a gurge of one beappound of Liminest to a wine class of water. We warrant it never to fail it shop in time. 22 centra bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Office No. 26 Courtlands—

PHRENOLOGY IN A MEDICAL COLLEGE. -Mr. N. year of his age.

VERNEULE—in New-Market, N. J., suddenly, on SeturdayMarch S. Do. Warren Vermeule, in the 53d year of his age.

STREE VILLOUTER & ADMINI COURS OF Lectures or Phre-nology Tura Evan: No. March 12, at the Medical College, No. 18 Laigut-st., New York. Persons not members of the College one attend the course on there is term. Phrenological Examinational daily at Fuylan & Walle's, No. 308 Broadway.

The proceeds are to assist the Sabbath-School in making some needed alterations.